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1356-y

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MORE TERRITORY FOR HAWAII.

French Frigate Shoal and Sand
Islands Annexed.

NO TOOLS FOUND DURING TRIP.

Champion Officers Surveyed Necker Is-

land and Last September—Written Report

Left by Them—Hawaiian Flag Raised

and Salute Fired—Lehua Island, Etc.

The Government patrol steamer

Lehua returned to port yesterday

morning about 6 o'clock with Min-

ister J. A. King and party on

board.

The vessel left Honolulu on the

9th inst. to proceed to French Frigate

Islet and there plant the Hawaiian

flag and to notify the world

at the same time, that the barren

rock was to be considered as a por-

tion of the Hawaiian Republic.

This was done on the 13th inst.

with the usual ceremony.

After annexing the Islet the

Lehua steamed on for some dis-

tance to "Sand Island," a portion

of the French Frigate Shoals; this

reefs in the vicinity. At 1:30 we

came to anchor and went on shore.

"Sand Island is composed of coral

sand and shells. It rises about ten

feet above sea level. The area is

small. There is but little vegetation

on it; birds were thick and the water

off shore was swarming with fish.

"After we examined the place, the

flag pole was placed in position and

the proclamation, which was signed

by myself, Prof. W. T. Brigham and

F. S. Dodge was read.

"The Hawaiian flag was raised and a

salute fired. We then attached a

copper cylinder containing the pro-

clamation, a copy of the Hawaiian

Star of July 9th, a copy of the San

Francisco Argonaut, a Weekly Ex-

aminer of a late date and a copy of a

London Illustrated Journal.

"We left Lehua Island for Hono-

lulu on the 13th at 6 p.m., and came

up in four and one half days."

Members of the company will

assemble at the headquarters Sat-

urday afternoon and, equipped

with two days rations and camp

utensils, will march to the island,

where they will pitch their tents

and establish a camp in proper

military style. Bright and early

Monday morning they will break

camp and return to the city.

FAILURE OF THE CANAL.

Many German Newspapers Say the Kiel

Channel Is Worthless.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Cologne Ga-

zette deems it advisable to treat seri-

ously the question raised by Russia as

to Germany's exclusive rights to levy

tolls upon vessels passing through the

Baltic sea canal. The public is not

interested in discussion of this ques-

tion, but is actively concerned in the

reports that the canal is destined to be

a failure.

The Vossische Zeitung declares that

if large merchant vessels cannot risk a

passage of the canal it will be wholly

useless as a means of uniting the

Baltic and North sea fleets, as war

ships will not be able to pass through

unless the canal is deepened and

widened. In the meantime the mil-

litary value of the canal will be very

small.

The National Zeitung beseeches the

government to explain the condition

of affairs at once and frankly avow

the errors in the construction of the

canal rather than to allow the country

to indulge in dangerous delusions.

The Bank Zeitung predicts that un-

til the canal is enlarged at heavy cost

it will never be able to pay its work-

ing expenses.

NO COIN FOR J. W. ROBERTSON.

Senate Committee Says He's Not
Entitled to a Cent.

REPORT ON BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

Land Act Passes Final Reading in the

Senate—Police Department Expendi-

tures To Be Investigated—Fees

for Inspecting Animals Reduced.

Twenty-ninth Day, July 18th.

The Judiciary Committee reported

on the claim of James W. Robertson,

ex-chamberlain, for \$2750 back salary

alleged to be due him. They found

that according to law and equity he

was not entitled to a dollar and recom-

mended that his petition be laid on the

table. Adopted.

The same committee amended the

title of the Land Act. The new title

names all laws and parts of laws con-

flicting with the new Act, and gives

notice that they are repealed. Sec-

tion 90, which was stricken out at a

previous session, was recommended to

be re-inserted. The committee favor-

ed a change in regard to Puna. As

a matter of accommodation it would

be better to place it in the Hilo dis-

trict.

Senator Schmidt presented the fol-

lowing committee report on "business

depression."

HON. W. C. WILDER, President of the

Senate:

Your committee to investigate the

general depression in business regrets

to report that they find it impossible

to report fully to this special session of

the Legislature.

To perform their duty thoroughly,

they require more time. There are a

large number of questions involved

and they find most of the business

men very eager to express

their views.

No business man is able to deny

general depression, but the causes are

manifold. Some branches, for ob-

vious reasons, are not suffering as

much as those dealers who have to

compete with goods imported from

Asia, and those mechanics who have

to compete with laborers from the

same continent.

It seems to be the general opinion

that it is the unquestionable duty of

the Government to provide for a

good population of the islands—not

transient, but permanent. The new

Land Act is certainly intended for

this purpose, and a step in the right

direction, but this will not suffice.

For the new coffee plantations a

large number of laborers will be re-

quired, and a step in the right

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their present license was referred to

the Judiciary Committee.

At 11:55 o'clock, the Senate ad-

journing until 10 o'clock Friday morn-

ing.

House of Representatives.

After routine business had been dis-

posed of, Rep. Kaeo presented a res-

olution asking that a committee be

appointed to investigate expenditures of

the police department, regarding the

purchase of caps, ammunition, leg-

gings, etc. The member had been in-

formed that the police had to buy

these necessities, while the military

was furnished the same without

charge. He thought the police had

been as efficient as others during the

rebellion, and in consequence were as

much entitled to uniforms, etc., as the

military.

Senate bill No. 9, regarding the Na-

tional Guard, which had passed third

reading, was presented. Laid on the

table.

Act 15, relative to the suppression of

disease among animals, was taken up

and considered section by section.

Section 9 was amended by making

the fee for inspecting sheep and goats

ten cents instead of twenty five cents.

The Committee on Commerce recom-

mended the following addition to the

Section

REGISTRATION ACT BOBS UP.

Electric Railway Bill Read First Time in the Senate.

PRESIDENT DOLK SIGNS TWO BILLS

Land Bill Amended by Senate and Passed Third Reading—Referred to Enrollment Committee—To Create New Labor Commission—Mau Court

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY, JULY 16TH.

Senator Brown reported that the Act relating to wanton destruction of game, Hilo Electric bill, Joint Resolutions relating to Fall road, fresh meat supply, and present system of auditing accounts had been handed to the President for his signature.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of amending the Judiciary Act to allow the Circuit court to sit at Kailua instead of at Kau, as at present.

The Land Committee reported in favor of amending Section 80 of the Act. They favored passing Sections 83 to 91 inclusive as passed in second reading of the bill.

The Act was then taken up. Section 80 passed as recommended by the Committee. As amended, it reads:

Section 80. Any person holding land individually or in conjunction with others, situated in the Ahupua'a of Olaa, District of Puna, Island of Hawaii, under a lease from the Commissioners of Crown Lands (not reserving rent for the first three or five years of such lease) shall, at any time after the first payment of rent, which is hereby reduced for such leases to one dollar per acre annually in the case of all leases reserving a larger amount, upon the improvement of not less than fifteen per cent. of the area of the land to be patented, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners—which improvement shall include the bona fide cultivation of coffee or fruit, field or garden crops, or all or any of such crops—and payment to the Commissioners of the unimproved value of the premises to be patented according to the appraisement stated in Section 83, be entitled to receive from the Government a Land Patent for any portion of his leased premises in one parcel within 200 acres in extent and including such improved portion, if all the conditions of such lease to be performed by such lessee up to such time, shall have been substantially performed. Provided, however, that condition 5 of such lease, for the purpose of making such lease good, shall be deemed to have been substantially performed when improvements or cultivation shall have been made on such premises to the aggregate value of \$500. No Land Patent, however, shall be issued for any portion of said premises until improvements or cultivation to the extent of \$500 in addition to the fifteen per cent above named shall have been made to have been made.

Any such person as aforesaid whose lease covers less than 200 acres of land and who has improved not less than thirty acres thereof, shall, upon fulfilling the above mentioned conditions, be entitled to receive from the Government a Land Patent for any portion of his leased premises in one parcel within 200 acres in extent and including such improved portion, if all the conditions of such lease to be performed by such lessee up to such time, shall have been substantially performed. Provided, however, that condition 5 of such lease, for the purpose of making such lease good, shall be deemed to have been substantially performed when improvements or cultivation shall have been made on such premises to the aggregate value of \$500. No Land Patent, however, shall be issued for any portion of said premises until improvements or cultivation to the extent of \$500 in addition to the fifteen per cent above named shall have been made to have been made.

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to Engrossing Committee for correction.

House bill No. 13, relating to rights of way, passed its first reading. At 2:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

House of Representatives.

The Printing Committee, through Rep. Richards, reported the printing and readiness for distribution of bills 14 and 19.

Committee on Passed Bills reported the following bills and resolutions presented to the President for consideration.

1. Bill relating to the wanton destruction of game.

2. Bill relating to the granting of a franchise for an electric light plant in the town of Hilo, Hawaii.

3. Joint resolution instructing the President to appoint three civil engineers as a committee to look into the matter of constructing a new road over the Pali.

4. Joint resolution instructing the President to appoint a committee of three to investigate the fresh meat trade of the islands.

5. Joint resolution instructing the President to appoint a committee of three to investigate the Auditor General's Department, preparatory to improvement.

Rep. Robertson propounded the following question to the Minister of the Interior: "Is the landing at Kipahulu, Maui, public or private property?"

"An Act to regulate the acquisition of rights of way over the land of others," passed third reading.

Act 19, extending the term of the license of certain holders of retail spirit licenses, passed second reading.

Rules were suspended and Act 14, providing for the registration of male residents in the Republic of Hawaii, was read by its title only.

Rep. Richards recommended that the Act be referred to a select committee of five, the Speaker in his choice not confining himself to members of the House.

Rep. Hanuna objected from the point of view that it should be considered at once, as it was a very important and needed measure.

Rep. Rycroft agreed with Rep. Richards. From the importance of such an act time should be given. Copies should be taken to the various districts by members and circulated among the people for the purpose of learning their opinions.

Rep. Hanuna thought that the act should be considered in order that a more intelligent idea might be gained by the representatives.

The motion of Rep. Richards was passed by a large majority.

At 11 o'clock the House took a short recess.

House resumed work at 11:15 o'clock.

Rep. Bond read the report of the Finance Committee on certain appropriations necessary for Government work, namely—the building of a new road from Kohala to Waimea to cost \$3000, the repair of school building and the construction of a school building and home for teacher at Alae, South Kona to cost \$13,550.

Minister Hatch reported that the President had signed Bill No. 2, giving the Marshal and his deputies power to administer oaths in the Republic of Hawaii, and Bill No. 3, relating to restriction of Chinese immigration.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

American Union Party Central Committee Recommend a Franchise.

TWENTY EIGHTH DAY, JULY 17TH.

The following resolution was read, and on motion of Senator Waterhouse was received, and will be considered with the bill:

RESOLUTION

Adopted at a special meeting of the American Union Party Central Committee, July 13, 1895.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend immediate consideration by the Senate of the granting of a franchise for an electric railway in the city of Honolulu, and that while conserving the interests of the people, to secure the establishment and building of such electric railway without delay.

Bills against the Senate Chamber amounting to \$390 were approved.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, etc., made a report regarding Act 5. They favored the insertion of an item—\$5000—for extending the Hilo water system. The committee found that a steel bridge could be built over the King street stream for \$10,000; a stone bridge would cost \$23,000 more. They did not favor this item or the item for building a central fire station at this time. The report was tabled, to be considered with the bill.

Senator Lyman reported for the committee to which the Hamakua petition was referred. The report recommended that the petition be laid on the table. Adopted.

The petition asked for \$9000 for roads and bridges.

Senator Rice asked for leave of absence for balance of present week. Granted.

The Kerosene bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Act providing for "rights of way" passed first reading.

Senator Lyman announced that it would be necessary to change the title of the Land Act, and on motion the vote passing it as a whole was reconsidered and the Act referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Supplementary Appropriation bill was taken up.

Senator Waterhouse moved that the item—\$10,000—for a bridge on King street be stricken out. Carried.

The item for a central fire station was also killed. The committee found that a substantial structure would cost from \$30,000 to \$50,000. This matter will come up again at the regular session.

Senator Lyman then moved to insert \$3500 for improving the Hilo water system. He stated that the present system was inadequate in dry weather, at times half of the community was without water. The idea was to run a 6-inch pipe about three-quarters of a mile from the present head-water and tap another spring.

Minister Damon moved that the item be increased to \$5000 and instead of 6-inch pipe 10-inch be used. This plan would be a saving to the Gov-

ernment in the long run. Mr. Damon's motion was adopted.

The bill passed second reading and instead of \$32,000, as in the original bill, but \$3800 was appropriated.

At 10:55 o'clock the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

House of Representatives.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Reading of minutes of previous session.

Communication was read from the Senate announcing that Act 6, making appropriations for various expenses of the Government; joint resolution regarding extension of retail spirit licenses had passed third reading.

Rep. Richards reported for the Enrollment Committee that Act 19, extending the term of the license of certain holders of retail spirit licenses, was ready for distribution.

The bill was taken up and considered section by section, and on call of ayes and noes, passed third reading with two dissenting—Reps. Hanuna and Davis.

It was voted to consider bills and joint resolution sent from the Senate.

Senate bill No. 8, or House bill No. 20, supplementary appropriations, was taken up. Several discrepancies were discovered in both English and Hawaiian versions, and the bill was sent back to the Senate for correction.

Joint resolution empowering the President to appoint a commission of seven to investigate the liquor traffic and report to the regular session such legislation as may be deemed advisable, was considered.

Rep. Rycroft wanted all liquors sold over the bar thoroughly examined; the country was full of rot gut. If only such liquors were sold as would not injure the human stomach a stop would be put to a great deal of what is now going on.

Resolution referred to Committee on Public Health.

At 11 o'clock House adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

ONLY FOUR TO MAN THE PUMPS.

DEAR, DEAR! When you come to think of it how closely related things are; how one thing brings up another. Ideas are like a lot of beads on a string, aren't they?

A letter I have just been reading makes me remember what happened to me one winter about twenty years ago. The story is too long to tell here, so I'll merely give you the tail end of it. I was supercargo on a bark bound from London to Rio. A tremendous gale, lasting five days, wrecked us. Forty-eight hours after it ceased there were four men and one ship left on the vessel.

The captain had been killed by a falling spar, three of the crew washed overboard, and the rest of the ship's company (save us four) went away in the long boat with the first and second mates. We were taking in water through a leak at the rate of six inches an hour. Working with all our might the four of us could pump that out in forty minutes, but we must do it every hour. It was awful work. For two days we kept it up, without sleep. Then we stopped, took to the quarter deck and shot off. The sea was quiet—no wind. While we lay to within a mile of her the ship threw up her nose and went down stern first. We were picked up the next day by a Danish brig.

Now the odd thing is that the letter which reminded me of that experience has nothing whatever to say about ships. Please help me to find out the association.

The lady who writes the letter "says that in July, 1881, she got a bad fright. Exactly what it was she doesn't tell. I wish she did. Anyway it so happened that she didn't get over the effects of it for nine or ten years. After that her appetite fell off; she lost all real relish for food, and what she did eat only made trouble instead of nourishing her. It gave her pain in the pit of the stomach and (curiously enough) between the shoulders. She says her eyes and skin presently turned yellow as a buttercup. Her face and abdomen swelled, and her feet the same, the latter so much so that she was obliged to have her shoes made larger.

"I got little rest at night," she says, "and was in so much pain I had to be propped up with pillows. For weeks together I could not lie down in bed. I had a dry, hollow cough, and bad night sweats. Then diarrhoea set in, and my bowels became irritated. I was often in dread of agony for forty-eight hours at a time. Then I could have a chill as though a bucket of cold water were poured down my back. I got so low I could no longer sew, knit, or do any housework or look after my children. My sister had to come and help in the house."

"Everybody said I was in a decline and must die. What I suffered for eight years tongue cannot tell. The doctor did nothing for me. He said my complaint was complicated and had to deal with. In 1886 I went as an outdoor patient to the Shrewsbury Infirmary, but only got transient relief."

The writer is in good health now, but why did her case remind me of the shipwreck? Let's settle that first. The association is easy and natural. Just see. The ship sank because we four men hadn't strength to pump out the water as fast as it came in. Twenty men might have got her into port. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back; the last unprovided need that makes poverty abject and desperate.

These bodies and our cities are the seeds of disease with them all the time—chiefly the diseases created by imperfect indigestion, made worse by careless habits. But as long as nothing extraordinary happens we manage to scrape along in a half-and-half sort of fashion. Yet we're not fit to eat, and stuff that any of a dozen diseases is made of, only waiting for something to set it afire. While the liver, kidneys, lungs and skin keep us fairly free—that is, don't let the load get too heavy—we say, "Oh, yes, I'm tolerably well, thank you." Little pains and unpleasant symptoms bother us now and then, but we don't fancy they mean anything.

By-and-by something happens. A cold, too hearty meal, a night of dissipation, an affliction through death or loss of property, a fright, as in Mrs. Bone's case, &c. Over we go. The last straw has crushed us. One loose spark has blown up the barrel of powder. The crew is too small to save the ship. The kidneys, liver, skin, and stomach strike work, and we must have help right away or perish. All of which means the expansion of latent indigestion and dyspepsia poisons in the blood.

There! isn't it plain why I thought of the ship? Now for the conclusion of the lady's story. She says: "In 1889 I first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Half a bottle made me feel better, and by keeping on it I was soon strong and well as ever. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Bone, The Park, Worthen, near Shrewsbury, February 2nd, 1895."

If there were only a way to save sinking ships as certain and trustworthy as Mother Seigel's medicine is in the case of sinking human bodies what a blessing it would be to poor sailors.

A telegram from Portland was forwarded by the Australia to T. H. Davies & Company, requesting them to announce the expected arrival of the steamer Astoria. She will leave Portland, Oregon, on August 1st, and is expected here 7 days later on her way to Yokohama. No particulars were given. The steamer probably belongs to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1895.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

HAWAII—		
Waialea.....	50	0.08
Hilo (town).....	100	.....
Papaikou.....	.....	.....
Pepeekeo.....	100	6.36
Honoum.....	300	6.02
Honoum.....	950	9.43
Hakalau.....	200	4.49
Honohina.....	.....	5.48
Lanipahoehoe.....	10	4.17
Lanipahoehoe.....	900	0.67
Ookala.....	400	4.81
Kukui.....	250	1.81
Paauilo.....	750	.....
Paauhau.....	300	1.29
Paauhau.....	1000	1.25
Honokaa.....	440	1.00
Kukuihaele.....	700	3.38
Waipio.....	15	3.40
Niuli.....	200	3.20
Kohala.....	350	3.50
Kohala Mission.....	583	2.96
Waimea.....	2730	1.62
Puukapu.....	3025	.....
Kailua.....	950	5.53
Lanikai Plant'n.....	1540	6.67
Holualoa.....	1200	.....
Laaloa.....	800	.....
Kealahakua.....	1580	5.95
Naelehu.....	656	1.84
Paie.....	116	0.93
Hilea.....	310	0.50
Pahala.....	850	0.87
Moula (Kau).....	.....	3.68
Kapapala.....	2225	.....
Volcano House.....	4000	.....
Olaa (Mason).....	1650	.....
Waikahaule.....	750	7.49
Kapoho.....	110	4.83
Kalahiki.....	.....	3.98

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

JAMES R. HOLT, JR., vs. GEORGE LYCOURGUS. ASSUMPSIT.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J. AND WHITING, CIRCUIT JUDGE, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF BICKERTON, J., ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

The allowance of an answer to the set off of the defendant at the time of trial, there being no default taken out by defendant, was in the discretion of the Court. The answer to the set off was accompanied by an affidavit of merits.

Where it appears that the verdict awards less interest than the jury might have found, the defendant is not injured and the verdict will not be set aside or a new trial granted on that ground to defendant.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING.

The plaintiff brought his action to recover \$710.96 of defendant, whereof \$581.123 was a balance of account and the rest interest. The bill of particulars of the complaint showed credits or payments made by defendant, one of which is an item a note for \$410. The defendant filed a general denial and also a claim of a note \$431.25; a \$110 I.O.U. and a \$30 I.O.U. The plaintiff filed no denial to this set off of defendant until the opening of the case for trial, when he filed a denial and also plea of payment, to the item \$431.25 note, with an affidavit of merits. No affidavit of merits was made to the items, the I.O.U.'s for \$110 and \$30. The defendant had taken no steps to default plaintiff or bar him from contesting the set off. The Court in its discretion allowed the answer to the set off and the defendant excepted.

An affidavit of merits accompanied the request to make answer to set off of defendant, and from the case itself we cannot say that there was an abuse of discretion in the Court allowing the answer, there being no default taken out.

The defendant excepted to the verdict on the ground that the evidence did not support it and that the jury had no proper basis on which to render the verdict they did.

The jury apparently allowed the amount of plaintiff's claim \$581.123 as principal and deducted therefrom \$110 and \$30, I.O.U.'s allowed to defendant and the further sum of \$21.25, leaving a balance of \$419.87 for which they found a verdict for plaintiff and interest thereon from Oct. 4, 1891.

The item \$431.25 was in dispute and the plaintiff claimed it was the same as the allowance of the \$410 note made to defendant in plaintiff's bill of particulars, except this, that he received cash and a wagon together of the value of \$410 and there was a small account owing Lycourgos for merchandise \$21.25 and that was put in the note making it \$431.25 but that it was the same item and an error of his counsel in not putting in the correct figures. No books of account were produced by the parties and the jury evidently reconciled the contradictory evidence in favor of the plaintiff, allowing however \$21.25 in favor of defendant. The jury evidently struck the balance at \$419.87 and then allowed interest from Oct. 4, 1891, the date of the last credit although that was not the last transaction between the parties. The jury may have erred in fixing the date at Oct. 4, 1891, from which interest should run, but this alone is not sufficient to warrant the reversal of the verdict and the granting of a new trial.

The interest may be considered as damages and upon a calculation of interest upon each item shows that the jury might have awarded a larger sum as interest. The defendant is not injured by the award against him of a less sum as interest and the verdict must stand.

Exceptions overruled. Carter & Kinney for plaintiff; P. Neumann for defendant. Honolulu, July 11, 1895.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII vs. PABU. LARCENY 3d DEGREE.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J., AND WHITING, CIRCUIT JUDGE, WHO SAT IN PLACE OF BICKERTON, J., ABSENT FROM ILLNESS.

There being evidence sufficient to submit the case to a jury, a motion to discharge the defendant was correctly refused, also the refusal of the motion for a new trial.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY CIRCUIT JUDGE WHITING.

The defendant, with two others, was prosecuted on a charge of larceny, and at the close of the testimony for the prosecution counsel for defendant Pabu moved the Court to order a verdict for defendants and also to order the defendant discharged, which motions were overruled and defendant duly excepted. The defendant did not rest his case but proceeded with the trial and produced testimony in his behalf. A verdict of guilty was found by the jury against Pabu, to which he duly excepted as contrary to the law and the evidence, and a motion for a new trial based thereon was filed, heard

and overruled and exception duly taken.

There is no error in the law charged by the Court to the jury pointed out to us and the law as charged is the law of the case, and the sole question is whether there was evidence to go to the jury.

By Chapter LVI Session Laws of 1892, the jury in all cases shall be the exclusive judges of the facts in suits tried before them, and the judge presiding at any jury trial shall in no case comment upon the character, quality, strength, weakness or credibility of any evidence submitted, or upon the character, attitude, appearance, motive or reliability of any witness sworn in a case. Provided however that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the Court from charging the jury whether there is or is not evidence (indicating the evidence) tending to establish or rebut any specific fact involved in the case, nor shall it be construed to prohibit the setting aside of a verdict rendered by such jury in a proper case, as being against the weight of evidence and the granting of a new trial therein.

This Act restricted the powers formerly held and exercised by the judge in instructing the jury and commenting on evidence and witnesses, and throws the whole burden upon the jury to weigh the evidence and credibility of witnesses without assistance from the Court and generally their verdict must stand unless it clearly appears that they, the jury, have abused their powers and judgment, and could not have based their verdict upon the evidence.

From the evidence for the prosecution, it clearly appears that the saddle, the object of the larceny, was stolen, also its ownership, value and the cause; and further that alterations had been made in the saddle by defendant Pabu after its theft; and also the recovery of the saddle from a place of concealment in the house of Pabu. The saddle was recovered by the Deputy Sheriff from the possession of Pabu who at the time accounted for its being in his possession by saying it came from Ah Lo's and that he, Pabu, paid \$15 for it; this was said in the presence of Pabu's daughter, who as a witness, accounts for Pabu's possession of the saddle in a different manner. (Testimony of Kapela and John Watson).

Further, Kapela, the daughter of Pabu, testified that she bought the saddle of Keliikalea one of the defendants, and that she told Pabu of her purchase. Pabu denied this (see testimony of John Watson). Further testimony as to Pabu using the saddle was given by "Honolulu." The story as to the purchase of the saddle from Ah Lo by Pabu was not true.

The mere proof of possession of stolen property is not sufficient to constitute larceny, yet when accompanied by false explanations of its possession, a prima facie case is made and it should properly be submitted to the jury. There was evidence in this case for the Court to have refused to discharge the defendant.

As to the exception to the refusal to grant the motion for a new trial as the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence, it is sufficient to say that the evidence put on by the defense strengthened the case for the prosecution and no clear ground is shown that the jury erred in their verdict or abused their powers, there being evidence upon which to submit the case to them.

Exceptions overruled. A. G. M. Robertson for prosecution; S. K. Kane for defendant. Honolulu, July 11, 1895.

MORE BENEFICIAL INSECTS.
Prof. Koebele Sends a Large Number by City of Peking.

Commissioner Marsden received by the City of Peking from Prof. Koebele, now in Japan, a large number of beneficial insects, chief among them being the Chilocorus renipustulatus, a very valuable beetle that will feed upon nearly every scale, even the young of Ceroplastes, as well as aphids.

Regarding mosquitos, Prof. Koebele enquires if the noise of frogs would prove a nuisance in the islands. There are millions of them in the rice fields of Japan, and in consequence only a few mosquitos as compared with Honolulu and the islands.

The Professor regrets not being able to send a supply of bats by the Peking, but will do so by next steamer from the Orient. The bats are energetic enemies of the Japanese beetle.

Professor Howard, chief entomologist of the United States, urged that Professor Koebele visit China before returning to Hawaii, that being the oldest country from which scale or injurious insects emanated, and where their enemies may also be found.

Commissioner Marsden has notified Professor Koebele to spend two months in China in quest of additional beneficial insects for the islands.

Good Yield of Canaigre.

As an experiment, fourteen pounds of wild canaigre root was planted on two rods of land at the Government Nursery. The extraordinary yield of 255 pounds was obtained. This is at the ratio of over ten tons to the acre, or even greater, when it is considered that one-third of the planted roots failed to grow.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company Awarded Paiai Contract.

Guardians of the public health met in regular weekly session yesterday in the old legislative hall. With President Smith were present Drs. Emerson, Myers, Cooper, Wayson, Woods, members Keliipio, Lansing and Waterhouse. Dr. Armitage, Government physician at Wailuku, Maui, was also in attendance.

It was ordered to consider the matter of the charges against Dr. Armitage in executive session; also that minutes of last executive session be read during the present one.

Minutes of a special meeting held at President Smith's office Tuesday were read. Tenders for paiai to leper settlement were opened and considered. Following were the bids:

	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.
Lee Chu & Co.	58½	54½	53½
Ho Fon & Co.	58½	54½	53½
Look Hop & Co.	58½	54½	53½
Yee Wo Chan.	52		52½
Sam Hop Co.	57	54	52
See Hop Co.	57	50	50
Sung Kong Co.	55	53½	50
H'w. Fruit & Taro Co.	63	60	50

It was unanimously voted to award the contract to the Hawaiian Fruit & Taro Co. Contract was made with W. L. Wilcox as representative of the company, amount of bond placed at \$1500, Messrs. A. P. Paehaole, J. P. Saunders and W. L. Wilcox being sureties.

Dr. Monsarrat's reports were read and filed.

Quarterly report up to June 30th of Malulani Hospital, Wailuku, Maui, was presented, read and filed. Also report of Dr. Oliver concerning condition of hospital at leper settlement.

Usual letters of Superintendent Meyers, of the leper settlement, were read, and took the usual course.

German Consul Hackfeld wrote regarding the samples of chemical fluids sent the Board. Dr. Wood said experiments had not been made as yet, but would in due time. The Board will reply to the letter and ask for any further information that might be available concerning internal application of the chemicals sent.

Dr. Emerson called the Board's attention to the merits of Murdoch's Liquid Food. He had tried it and found the same to be very nourishing, and recommended that a quantity be sent to the leper settlement.

At 3:50 the Board went into executive session to discuss the charges against Dr. Armitage and hear his defense.

Refunding the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has already received a number of applications for the refund of the amounts paid as income tax prior to the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the law to be unconstitutional. The blank forms of application for the refund were sent out about ten days ago and almost immediately began to return from near-by points.

The San Francisco Argus says there is some talk of Phil Branson and Tillie Salinger organizing a company for a trip to Honolulu, with Australia for their ultimate destination.

Almost Blind Inflamed Eyes and Running Sores

The Success of Hood's Causes Great Rejoicing—A Perfect Cure.



Miss Cora E. Ebert
Barnesville, Pa.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I feel it a duty to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was almost blind, being compelled to stay in a darkened room on account of inflammation of the eyes. I also suffered with running sores on my body. I was in a terrible condition. My mother tried every thing she knew about and I was attended by two doctors but without helping me. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I had not taken two bottles before I began to get better. The inflammation left my eyes and the sores healed, and the result was that

I became stronger,

and was restored to perfect health. At that time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine." Miss CORA E. EBERT, Barnesville, Pa.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY,
366 Wholesale Agents.



To cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of every eruption, impurity, and disease, no agency in the world of medicine can for a moment be compared to the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest of skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies. They afford immediate relief in most torturing and disfiguring of itching and burning eczemas, and other itching, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases. They speedily cure humors of the blood and skin, whether simple scrofulous, hereditary, or ulcerative. They prevent inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, baby blemishes, and falling hair. In a word they cleanse the blood and skin of every humor, purify and beautify the skin and hair, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

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Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Seiler Planks, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Filtering Paper, Barlaps, Filterpress Cloth.

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Lubricating Grease, Plain Galv. Iron—Best and 8 Best, Galv. Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20, R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Stee Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

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Ice and Cold Storage at Nominal Cost.

HALL'S (LONDON, E. C.) PATENT

Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand.

By Hall's process, cold beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls (portable) may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEO. CAVENAGH,

Agent, Alaka street.

P. S. By the above named process, one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

1616-1y

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895

PROF. KOEBELE WANTS to know whether Honolulu people prefer the song of the mosquito to the song of the frog. A change is always pleasant to say the least. The mosquito has been in the country long enough for everybody to become well acquainted with all the intonations of its tuneful lyre. Try the frogs a while.

BRADSTREETS, the New York journal of finance and public economy, in its comments on the opening of the Legislature of Hawaii says: "It is now recognized on every hand that the statements indicating that the government of the republic was tottering were without foundation, and that the story about Minister Thurston being engaged in planning to restore the monarchy was simply a canard."

WHY did J. S. Martin, "secretary pro tem," have to sign the communication of the central committee of the American Union Party? Where is the man who has harped on the obligations of the citizen to his political party? It does make a vast difference whose foot the shoe pinches and those who make the most noise at the outset, invariably show themselves to be the essence of narrow-mindedness in the end.

LITTLE has been heard lately of the proposed union of Central American republics. The executives are, however, making an honest endeavor to remove the sources of friction between the different states. One subject that has been given careful attention is the restraining of exiles from either country residing in the others from fomenting or assisting revolutions. Detailed accounts of the action taken have not been made public, but it is well understood that an arrangement has been made whereby this fruit-erated, and revolutionary spir-its kept under surveillance during their residence in either Honduras, Salvador or Nicaragua.

AS MIGHT well be expected the evening paper that is attempting to keep foreign capital from the country, failing utterly to show cause why the electric franchise now before the Senate should not be granted, goes to work with its vocabulary of infectives to cast slurs upon the character of the men applying for the charter. This is playing neither the part of good business or common decency toward investors. To question the power of the Minister of the Interior when by the franchise no part of the construction goes forward without his approval is nothing short of childish prattle. The country and the Legislature are not so idiotic as to be influenced by such statements of the street-corner orator style.

THERE is a sociological phase of the good records made by Honolulu boys in the universities and colleges of the United States that speaks well for Hawaii as a country producing brain and brawn able to cope with the best blood and activity of temperate climes. When General Grant's pet scheme of annexing San Domingo was on the tapis, Robert Ingersoll made a speech against the measure in which he remarked that if the son of the most intelligent family in New York should marry the daughter of the President of Harvard University, one might expect to see the representative of the third generation resulting from this union dressed in a red shirt and dungaree trousers, a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other, with a chicken under each arm going to a Sunday morning cock fight. Though Hawaii is classed as a tropical country, the climatic and social conditions have not proved such as to cause physical, intellectual or moral degradation among its white residents.

ANSWERS TO IGNORANT SIMPLICITY.

At last the "friend of the working man, foreign capital, etc., etc.," has succeeded in getting a few definite ideas on the electric railway bill, and penitently asks a series of questions to bring it out of the woods of doubt. Ignorance is at all times to be pitied, and we cannot refuse the humble request for enlightenment. Among other things it asks "if a line running through Thomas Square is a trifle?" If this could be avoided, it would undoubtedly be better, but as the Tramway Company's lines occupy both King and Beretania streets, it is impossible for the Hotel street line to be built without going through the square. The company is limited to a right of way twelve feet wide, and the method of construction and the material used is to be such as the Minister of the Interior shall approve.

"Are exemptions from taxation and import duties trifles?" That depends on circumstances. The bill transmitted to the Senate exempts the company from taxation for two years, or in other words, during the period of construction. As there would be no taxation during construction anyway, this is not saddling the community with a particular terror, to say the least. With the possible exception of the rails, the material for the construction and equipment of the road will be purchased in the United States. As this material comes to the country free of duty in consequence of the reciprocity treaty, the concession is not a remarkable one.

"Is the absence of consideration a trifle?" This is decidedly ambiguous and reminds one of Jim Fisk's query, "What is there in it for me?" It is also asked if "no stipulation of service or character of plant" is a trifle. Our contemporary evidently has not read the bill. Section 26 reads, "The company may make reasonable and just regulations with the consent of the Executive Council regarding the hours during which the cars shall run on said streets and roads, collected by said company * * *". The franchise also requires a high standard of construction, "made in a substantial manner according to the best modern practice and under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior." The whole construction of the road is under the direction and subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior. If our contemporary has no confidence in the Executive Council and the Minister of the Interior, it had better come out and say so and not beat about the bush. The community, however, has that confidence and that is sufficient.

"Is it a trifle that the 'schemers' refuse to offer any guarantee that they will do anything but trade on the valuable concessions which the Government might as well sell?" It is a notable fact that these valuable concessions have never been regarded of sufficient moment for any other company to come forward and offer to construct the road. Our contemporary once said it wanted an electric road for the city. Is this sudden change of heart evidenced by the "friend of foreign capital, etc., etc.," caused by the failure to see any money or benefit in an electric railway?

The company asking the franchise has not refused to put up a bond. It is understood that they are perfectly willing to do so, as soon as the Government or any of its representatives will assure an undisputed right of way. About one fifth of the right of way must be acquired by purchase, the Legislature being asked to grant the remaining four-fifths. Can the "friend of foreign capital, etc., etc.," tell how long it will take to acquire this right of way? Neither purchasers, arbitrators or the Supreme Court can be controlled or "bustled along" by the company.

There is another general question about the "getting on a high horse" in which the promoters are dealing. The editor must be studying Yankeism. When he cannot answer a question he asks for in-

formation. The standing of the foreign "promoters" is easily ascertained. The three Victoria gentlemen are wealthy business men, occupying prominent and responsible positions. They have the confidence and respect of the community in which they live and are thoroughly acquainted with the operation and management of an electric railway. If the company is a "combine," it is a combination of good capital and practical experience.

JAPAN AND THE ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

Fear of Russian aggression has led many editors of Japan to favor an alliance with England, whereby the designs of the Russian government may be thwarted. England's sphinx-like neutrality has also caused the exponents of Japanese thought to advance the idea that England is favorable to the alliance and is merely waiting for a proposition to be made by the Emperor.

The Jiji Shimpō maintains that England "is just suited to be the confederate of Japan," because it is the only European power that has stood aloof from recent international combines, and furthermore the only European country that can be depended upon. It is also remarked that England's policy in joining forces with Japan would be solely for selfish interests, to which it is replied that because of this policy British statesmen would look favorably on the scheme. "The first object of England is to prevent Russia from getting southward and obtaining a port which is open all the year round. Only England could venture to oppose the movement of such a power as Russia, and prevent her obtaining such a port. While England is apparently determined not to give way, the movement of Russia toward the south is getting more and more active, and independent of the improved position she will occupy in the Far East after the Trans-Siberian Railway is completed, from present appearances it seems likely that she may take action in Manchuria and Korea, even before that." The predominance of Russia in the East would menace the interests and hurt the feelings of Englishmen, and could not be passed over in silence. It would also be disadvantageous to Japan, and under existing conditions this country would not decline to join any movement, so far as the resources of the country allow, to prevent Russia from getting the open port she desires. The interests and objects of England and Japan are thus identical, and their alliance would be mutually beneficial. If British statesmen are as sagacious as reported, they will not hesitate to enter into an alliance with the new strong power of the East. For the same object England has supported Turkey and China, and in allying herself with Japan to stand against the common enemy, she would benefit herself even more than Japan.

The desire is undoubtedly father to the thought as with the present state of affairs nothing would suit the Japanese government better, than to see England and Russia go to war to settle their Oriental claims, thus leaving the weaker third power in a position to assume the attitude of a spectator ready to reap a large portion of the benefits without standing the brunt of battle. The sagacity of English and Russian statesmen as displayed at present will doubtless cause the two great powers to keep the peace with each other, leaving Japan to assert its power and diplomacy without assistance.

ONCE more Hon. C. R. Bishop is placed on record as a public benefactor. The sale of the Bishop premises to the Board of Education for \$30,000, is practically a gift. With a free high and grammar school system which the new building allows, Honolulu need no longer offer apologies for the educational advantages for the common people.

Paul Muhlendorf is the new owner of the pacing mare Silkey.

BRING AMERICANS AS WELL.

"Therefore it is generally recommended that the Government should to a limited extent assist Portuguese and other European immigrants by paying part of the passage money for women and children to these islands. We recommend most urgently that the Executive bring in a bill at this session appropriating say \$10,000 for this purpose."

The above is the recommendation offered to the Legislature by the Senate committee for the investigation of the business depression of the country. The recommendation is good so far as it goes but we fail to see why all the attention and money even in preliminary action should be turned to the "Portuguese and other European nations." They should have their share and a good share too, but what of the American civilization on which the Labor Commission remarks more or less forcibly? Although the United States and Canada have land and undeveloped resources to spare, it is a well known fact that there are many families in both these countries that would gladly take up their abode in Hawaii and become "permanent settlers" if the assistance proposed in the report of the Senate committee were offered them.

Possibly a good number will come without assistance, but it is doubtful if the country will gain anything by passing over their heads and looking further for the "new civilization" that it hopes to nurture. One thing is certain nothing will be gained by sitting back and waiting for the Anglo-Saxon millennium to come.

In this connection a business-like bolster to the tourist trade and the Bureau of Information ought to be brought out with more prominence. We venture to state that there is hardly a city in the world, or a country, that spends less money in making itself known among possible patrons than does Honolulu and Hawaii. As was remarked by the late Charles L. Carter, the country needs more of the American spring in its business boot heel. With good printed matter placed in the hands of live representatives, Hawaii can gather a good sum that municipal officers and business men are awake to the necessities of the occasion.

The "depression" committee has started in very well and is right in line to carry its work forward with a push and vim that will result in something being done. The country may rest assured that it will have nothing if it ventures nothing. Let the good work go on.

SECOND thought is always the best as will undoubtedly be proven true in the change of the plan for the camp life of the volunteer companies of the National Guard. In the first place the encampment will cost comparatively little, and again in the march and camp discipline, members of the military will gain an experience which the events of last January showed them to be sadly in need. It is one thing to be able to go through maneuvers and quite another to know what to do when it becomes necessary for a company to go beyond the confines of the city and establish a military camp. With memories of scant supplies of hard-tack and an unprotected bed on the cold ground, the boys ought to be gratified with the bit of camp schooling in store for them.

President Hosmer Exonerated.

The trustees of Oahu College, who have been holding an investigation of the charges preferred against President Hosmer by a teacher who had been dismissed, have concluded their deliberations. They have voted unanimously a series of resolutions expressing their high regard for Mr. Hosmer as a man of integrity and sincerity and touching on other matters in controversy. They deprecate a continuance of the scandal and the strife that has been occasioned by these charges.

Mr. J. W. Venable, of Downey, a pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal., says: "Whenever I am troubled with a pain in the stomach or with diarrhoea I use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it for years, know it to be reliable remedy, and recommend it to every one." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Agents.

FOR THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Teachers? Asked to Put on Their Thinking Caps.

WILL MEET EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.

Those Who Can't Be Present Requested to Send Their Ideas—Prepare for First Session in 1896—Educators Taking Measures to Get Their Need.

The following call signed by Henry S. Townsend, Henry Dickenson, Osmer Abbott, Frank A. Hosmer, Alatau T. Atkinson, John F. Scott, James L. Dumas, Theodore Richard, has been issued in an extra issue of the Progressive Educator.

All teachers and others interested in the organization of a summer school are hereby invited to meet at Fort Street School House, Honolulu, on Monday, September 2, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering plans and making preliminary arrangements for a session of such school to be held in the summer of 1896. A full attendance is desired, as it is necessary to place the matter definitely in certain hands if the school is really to be organized. All who can should be present in person, others by proxy. Let all come prepared also to state definitely what subject they think should be taught in such school for the common good; and let those who wish to become students be ready to state what studies they wish to take up. Proxies should be fully instructed in these points.

"In explanation of the above Editor Townsend says:

"It is hoped that our readers will all appreciate the full importance of this movement. If they do this there will be a large attendance at Fort Street School on the 2d of September. It is much better that those interested in the matter be present in person. The plans of work presented to the readers of this paper from time to time have furnished a fair indication of the work which such a school ought to do, but certain details have undoubtedly been overlooked. To make a summer school the success it ought to be these matters should be looked up carefully. It is desirable that each teacher and each other person desirous of taking work in the school should have the desired work offered. It is perhaps not possible to offer each such work as would be selected as first choice, but there would seem to be no necessity of going far down any list of preferences to get work for anyone. Come out, then, and let us know what is your first choice, second, third, etc.

It is tolerably easy to decide upon the work suitable to the requirements of satisfactory certificates. But it is especially important that work be furnished for the better teachers of the force, the college and normal school graduates and those holding high-grade certificates. It will not do to cut off the head of such an institution. And herein is the greatest difficulty. It is most earnestly desired that all such teachers be present in person, in order that their desires may be thoroughly canvassed. But in case anyone cannot be present thus it is suggested that he give to some friend a letter of credence similar to the following:

[Place and Date]
I hereby declare it to be my desire to pursue in a summer school, should opportunity occur, a part of the following studies; viz. [Give a considerable list, arranged in order of preference.]

And I authorize M..... to represent me in voice and vote at the meeting called for September 2, 1895, at Fort St. School House, Honolulu.

[Signed]
Instructions as to details of organization may be given proxies orally or in writing, according to the preference of each individual.

Mr. Atkinson requests us to say that his signature and that of Mr. Scott are personal, not official. It is proper that this be clearly understood. At times an official invitation is a kind of polite command. This is not such an invitation. The names of these two officials attached to the call indicate that they are personally in favor of the organization of a summer school, and that they approve of the proposed conference. They have no official significance, though we believe the members of the Board are favorable to the scheme. Attendance will be voluntary.

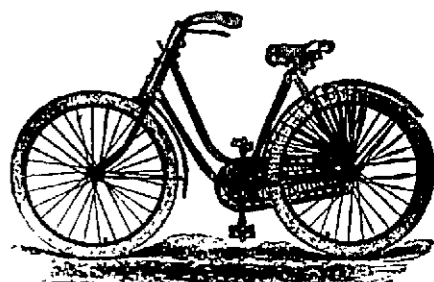
Let us have a hearty voluntary response then. This should not be merely a device for helping those who are otherwise unable to get certificates to teach school. It ought to be made a great popular educational undertaking—an effort to keep abreast of the world's progress. There ought to be a large response from those who are not teachers and who do not intend to become teachers.

Among the numerous persons who have been cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, mention should be made of Mrs. Emily Thorne, of Toledo, Wash., who says: "I have never been able to procure any medicine that would relieve me of rheumatism like Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I have also used it for lame back with great success. It is the best liniment I have ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends." For sale by all medical dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

An advertisement that is read is like a bullet which goes straight to the mark. An advertisement placed where it will not be read is like a shot in the air. How do you do your thing? If you would spike your rivals' guns, outdo him in the quality and quantity of your advertising. Don't fire in the air.

Timely Topics

July 12, 1895.



In the year 1858 Japan made a treaty with the American Government, it being the first commercial treaty ever drafted by the former country. From then on, for several years, the intercourse with foreign powers brought to Japan an increased volume of business, and still greater benefits by demonstrating to that country the distance between it and the more civilized nations that the manner of conducting their business interests with outside countries were too crude.

Just at this time Eastern mercantile houses commenced directing their attention towards Japan for closer business relations, but unfortunately for them the report was circulated that foreigners were barred from doing any business in the Empire. Until 1868 Japan had very "dark days," but in that year the existing form of government was overthrown and a new dynasty stepped into power with leaders who saw that the future of the country depended on reciprocity.

As we are all familiar with their more modern history, it is needless to describe their phenomenal success and the rapidity with which they adopted the manners and customs of their Eastern competitors.

It is to be hoped that their recent success in overthrowing the Chinese will not so assure them of their being unable to err, that they will stand in the light of their own advancement.

People say this is the fin-de-siècle age, but from the appearance of the streets of Honolulu, one would think that it was the fin-de-bicycle age. "Coming events cast their shadows before them," as will be plainly seen by the sale of the MONARCH BICYCLE since its arrival in Hawaii nei. When we first considered taking the agency for the "Monarch," we, of course, expected that it would give the other bicycle agents something to think about. No one, if they had been asked to give a conservative estimate on the length of time it would take us to sell our first consignment of eleven wheels, would have guessed it correctly, and when we state that it took exactly four days, we feel certain that they would have asked to see our books in order to verify what we say. In fact, we are glad we have the books to show, otherwise we would be tempted to doubt our own word.

Such has been the phenomenal sale of the MONARCH BICYCLE that we have been compelled to take orders for bicycles to arrive. This is a point that we wish to impress upon you, that whatever you may wish in the way of a "Monarch" as regards the different models, pedals etc., we will only be too glad to order for you, but on account of the volume of orders that are daily accumulating in the factory, it is impossible for them to turn out the goods as fast as the agencies can sell the wheels, nevertheless all these things we can supply you on your order.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block, 307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A delightful afternoon tea was given at the Von Holt home Monday afternoon.

Arthur Wilder, who left on the City of Peking yesterday, will enter Yale law school.

Mrs. S. G. Wilder is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Wight, in Nuuanu Valley.

Walter Dillingham leads in the Pacific Tennis Club tournament, having defeated all comers.

Collector General Castle and son have gone to Hilo, where they will remain for several weeks.

In order to reduce expenses no more practice ammunition will be issued to some of the companies of the Citizens Guard.

Miss Alice McCrea, of Presidio, Cal., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. F. Judd. She will remain in the city several months.

Flags on vessels in the harbor and over the pilot office were flying at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the late Captain McIntyre.

The Peking brought 223 Chinese and 70 Japanese for Honolulu. Dr. F. L. Dibble and wife were the only cabin passengers for this port.

The Myrtle boys were out in force last evening. An inter-club race has been arranged to take place on or about the 28th of this month.

Pending the arrival of the Consul General of France in Hawaii, M. Vizzavona has been recognized as Acting Consul and Commissioner.

Thanks are extended to W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., for a copy of "Picturesque Hawaii," an excellent illustrated work descriptive of the islands.

A. T. King, late of Chicago, has been engaged as cutter by H. S. Tregloan & Son. Mr. King comes highly recommended as a first-class cutter.

D. B. Smith, proprietor of the Manufacturers' Shoe Company, will leave by the Australia. He goes to New York to purchase shoes of all kinds and for all kinds.

A dividend will be due and payable to the shareholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Company at the office of W. G. Irwin & Co. Ltd., on and after Monday, July 22d.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder and Miss Helen Wilder will leave for Japan August 10th. They will join Messrs. Nunnemacher, Falk and James A. Wilder at Tokio.

Chas. Overshiner and E. E. Southgate, compositor and book-binder respectively, came down by the Australia to accept positions with the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon and transacted routine business. Purchase of the Bishop premises on Emma street at \$30,000 for a high school was ratified.

A. T. Atkinson, Inspector General of Schools, will be a passenger to the Coast by the Australia. He will be absent until September, and goes to recuperate impaired health.

There are at present fifty-one inmates at Lunaliilo Home. Several applications have been received for admission, but the trustees were compelled to refuse them on account of lack of room.

Following was the outcome of the che fa gamblers' cases in the police court: Keolanui, banker, alias, Wm. Elia, \$150; his wife, assistant, \$100; Daniela and Benny, assistants, \$100 each.

Mrs. C. L. Carter and brother, R. C. Scott, left by the City of Peking yesterday. After a short stay in New Jersey, visiting their brother, they will go to Europe, remaining some six months.

Miss Estrella Belinfante, a very fine soprano singer, now in Japan, will come to Honolulu by the Belgic August 9th. She will, with aid of local talent, give several concerts during her stay in the islands.

At a meeting of the Leilani Boat Club, held at the Hawaiian hotel last night, the resignation of J. S. Low as captain, owing to arduous duties, was accepted. David Kawananakoa was appointed captain pro tem.

Arthur Chambers Alexander, Ph. B. Yale University, 1889, has just arrived in California and accepted chair in physics at Berkeley, University of California. The young man is a worthy son of Prof. W. D. Alexander.

The Hollister Drug Company are offering a new camera called the No 2 Bullet. It weighs loaded only twenty-one ounces and can be loaded in broad daylight. New superior fruit syrups are also to be found at their store. See advertisement.

ISLAND LIFE IN EARLY DAYS.

Reminiscences of Captain James Hunnewell Read Last Night.

MEETING OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Fall of a Large Meteor at Hoku Nui on Kaula—Iron Hoop Coinage—Members Will Prepare Narratives of the January, 1893, Revolution Incidents.

The Historical Society held a public meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday evening. Hon. W. R. Castle, President of the Society, took the chair. Various recommendations of the Board of Managers were presented and adopted. Secretary D. W. Corbett was elected a member. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Hon. James F.



CAPTAIN JAMES HUNNEWELL.

From a daguerre-type made a few years before his death. Born in a part of Charlestown, Massachusetts. (now Somerville) on February 10th, 1794. Died at same place May 2d, 1869.

Hunnewell, M. M. Gower, E. Bailey and Miss Tenira Henry. It was voted to publish the papers read, the annual report and the catalogue of the library under the direction and at the discretion of the Board of Managers.

Prof. Alexander read extracts from Mr. Hunnewell's diary, telling of his arrival at the islands, trading with the Indians for pig and poi, finally selling the vessel. The pay was taken in sandal wood, which was sent to China. The Indians, as Mr. Hunnewell calls them, were mostly poor. After the sale of the vessel he remained in Honolulu and engaged in trade with the natives. When trade was dull he made pedestrian excursions into the country, visiting thus Waianae and Waiakua and Punahoa. Occasional thefts enlivened the monotony of life. The culprit was sometimes found and punished at the discretion of his victim. Mention was made of Indian villages and eight or ten Indians went with the two or three foreigners who were entertained and fed at the different villages.

Before reading E. Bailey's paper of reminiscences, Dr. Emerson gave some account of the makahiki pili and the makahiki kapu. When Mr. Bailey landed in 1837, Kamehameha III died very soon after. He died, it was rumored, on the night before he was to sign a paper on annexation, which he had proposed. Among other items mentioned, Mr. Bailey alluded to the fall of a large meteor at Hoku Nui on Lanai. Iron hoop coinage had not passed away.

On motion of Dr. Rodgers it was resolved that so many and such persons as the Board of Managers think best, be requested to prepare written narration of what they personally saw, heard, or did at the time of the revolution of January, 1893; said narration to be deposited among the records of this society and not to be read in public or published without the consent of the authors.

THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

Current Number Contains Many Able and Interesting Articles.

The number for July contains articles of more than usual interest to those engaged in agriculture. Some correspondence relative to the fermentation of sugars indicates that greater care will have to be taken in the mill, if the trouble referred to originates in any want of circumspection there, as is intimated. The report of the commission appointed by the Government on the coffee industry, is printed in full, and discusses the labor question of these islands. It recommends the introduction of intelligent laborers or farmers, as the class that will prove the best, although this class will not supply the wants of the sugar planters, however well it may serve the coffee industry.

Among the shorter articles, the postal savings bank is noticed, in which it is stated that 1082 native

Hawaiians are depositors in the postal bank. The average deposits are stated to be \$221, which would give to the Hawaiian depositors a total credit of \$239,122, drawing six per cent. interest.

An English chemist, who has made a thorough analysis of pure beet and cane sugars, demonstrates that cane sugar is superior to beet, which coincides with the popular opinion. The chemist's letter is published in full.

A short sketch of the recent editorial excursion to Waianae is given. Also Senator Sherman's views on the silver question, as stated by him in a recent speech. It furnishes probably as clear a definition as can be given of the much discussed term of bimetalism, now so often used and so little understood by the mass of voters.

FREE HIGH SCHOOL.

Bishop Premises Pass Into Hands of Board of Education.

At a meeting held Thursday afternoon the Board of Education assumed formal control of the Bishop residence on Emma street that will hereinafter be known as the Honolulu High School. The price paid for the building and premises was \$30,000.

The principal work of the Board was in organizing the new high and grammar school and formulating plans for the changes that will have to be made. The cost of moving into the new building will be comparatively small as the arrangement of the rooms is admirably suited to the division of the various grades. Both the high and grammar schools will be free and conducted on the lines of modern educational institutions. It is the intention to have all arrangements completed so that the new school will be opened on the 9th of September.

SICKLE OF THE GRIM REAPER.

Captain Archibald McIntyre Passes Peacefully Away.

One of the Old Time Pilots—Lived a Life of Usefulness—Spinal Meningitis the Cause of Death.

The sickle of the Grim Reaper has descended once more in our midst and removed a well known figure, whose earthly career was filled with usefulness.

At 6:15 o'clock Wednesday evening Captain Archibald McIntyre, an old kamaoia, passed peacefully away at his home, Nuuanu valley, after an illness of several days.

Captain McIntyre had been a sufferer from spinal meningitis for over two years. That was the principal cause of his death.

He became unconscious last Sunday afternoon and remained so until yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, when he rallied for a short time, recovering so far as to be able to recognize his children. Although he was unable to speak, weak nods in the direction of the several members of his family showed his consciousness. At about



CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, DECEASED.

noon Captain McIntyre became unconscious again and remained so to the end.

Captain McIntyre was born in Greenock, Scotland, May 10, 1819, and, at the time of death, was aged 76 years.

He came to Honolulu on the bark Francis Palmer in 1855, and for two years afterward had charge of the old Government tugboat Pele.

He was then given a commission as pilot, during the reign of Kamehameha V, which office he held until April 1st, 1893, when he retired to private life with an enviable record.

Captain McIntyre leaves, besides three daughters and a son here, a daughter in San Francisco and a son in Portland, Oregon.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock funeral services of Captain Archibald McIntyre were conducted at his late home, Nuuanu avenue, by Rev. D. P. Burnie.

Many friends who were present followed the remains to their last resting place in Nuuanu cemetery. Heading the procession were fifteen members of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which Captain McIntyre was a member and under whose direction the services were held at the grave.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS NEWELL, DECEASED.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J., AND CIRCUIT JUDGE COOPER, IN PLACE OF BICKERTON, J., ABSENT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS.

An unattested holographic will, valid by the laws of a foreign state in which the testator was domiciled at the time of his death, may be admitted to ancillary probate here, notwithstanding Section 1465 of the Civil Code.

Such ancillary probate may be allowed here after the expiration of five years from the death of the testator notwithstanding Section 1474 of the Civil Code.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY FREAR, J.

On June 3, 1868, the decedent executed an unattested will wholly in his own hand-writing. On September 5, 1883, he died in San Francisco, California, being then domiciled there. On September 28, 1883, the will was admitted to probate in the Superior Court, Department 9, for the city and county of San Francisco, a court of record of general probate jurisdiction. On April 12, 1895, the petitioner herein applied to a Circuit Judge of the First Circuit for admission of the will to probate here upon an authenticated copy of the record of the probate court of San Francisco, and for ancillary letters of administration with the will annexed, the object being to qualify the petitioner to bring an action here to recover the unpaid balance of a judgment obtained by the decedent prior to his death in California against one now residing in these islands. The Circuit Judge found that the will was not entitled to probate under our statutes, and this appeal from his order is based solely on the following questions of law.

First, may an unattested holographic will valid by the laws of a foreign state, where the testator was domiciled at the time of his death, be admitted to probate here, for the purpose of operating upon personal property, notwithstanding the provision of our statute (Civ. Code, Sec. 1465) that "No will * * * shall be valid, unless * * * attested by two or more competent witnesses subscribing their names to the will?" Personal property follows the person (*mobilia sequuntur personam*); in other words it is regarded in law as being in the place of its owner's domicile, wherever it may be in fact. The validity of a will, therefore, with reference to personal property, is determined by the *lex domicilii*, and if the will is valid by the law of the place where the testator was domiciled at the time of his death, it is valid everywhere. Story, Conflict of Laws, Secs. 465 et seq.; Enoch v. Wylie, 10 H. L. Cas. 1.

Accordingly, an Austrian unattested holographic will was held admissible to probate in the State of New York, though by the laws of that state two subscribing witnesses were requisite to the validity of a will. In *Deleplaine*, 45 Hun 225, referred to in 19 Am. & Eng. Rec. 174. And in *Manuel v. Manuel*, 13 Oh. St. 458, a holographic will, void by the laws of Ohio because unattested, but valid by the laws of Louisiana, where it was made, was held invalid in Ohio, solely on the ground that the testator was at the date of his death domiciled in Ohio, though temporarily resident in Louisiana at the date of his will.—the court conceding that the will would have been valid if the testator had been domiciled in Louisiana at the time of his death.

Secondly, notwithstanding the provision of our statute (Civ. Code, Sec. 1474) that "No written will shall be allowed to be proved after the expiration of five years from the death of the testator" (excepting where a minor is interested in the estate), may a foreign will be admitted to ancillary probate here after the expiration of such period, it having been admitted to original probate in the state of the testator's domicile within that period?

It seems to us that the statute was intended only to limit the time within which original proof might be made, and that it does not apply to cases of ancillary proof.

Ancillary proof, indeed, is not so much proof of the will as proof that the will has already been proved. It consists chiefly in the production of an authenticated copy of the record of a court of competent jurisdiction, and not in the production of witnesses as in the case of original proof. Its object is not to establish the will, but to furnish the administrator with proper formal evidence of his authority to enforce rights which have already become established under the will elsewhere.

The statute is, no doubt, based on the presumption that if there is a genuine will in existence, those interested will discover it and offer it for probate with reasonable diligence, and is designed to prevent the setting up of documents purporting to be wills at times so remote that it might be impossible to obtain the evidence necessary to show that they were not entitled to probate. This object would be effected by original proof of the will elsewhere as well as here, and would not be furthered by ancillary proof which does not involve the merits of the case.

Again, construing this section of the Code with the other sections relating to wills, as, for instance, Section 1466 in which the same word "proved" is used, it would seem clearly to be confined to cases of original proof, whether here or else-

where, if not to cases of original proof here alone leaving the time for original proof elsewhere unprovided for. Somewhat similar views have been held in other courts, the meaning of the words of the statute being controlled by the probable intention of the legislature as ascertained by considering the words of the statute in connection with other statutory provisions *in pari materia* and the general common law. See *Manuel v. Manuel*, *supra*, and cases there cited, in which statutes providing for the recording of "wills proved according to the laws of any state" were held not to apply to wills which should have been first proved in the state in which the statute was passed. In *Carpenter v. Denoon*, 29 Oh. St. 379, an original probate in Virginia within the time required by the Ohio statute was held sufficient to entitle a will to be recorded afterwards in Ohio.

The order appealed from is reversed and the case remanded to the Circuit Judge for such further proceedings as may be proper. P. Neumann for petitioner. Honolulu, July 12, 1895.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. W. FERNANDEZ.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., AND FREAR, J.

Mr. Justice Bickerton did not join in the decision, being ill, and by stipulation of parties the decision is by the remaining Justices.

Alleged errors of law by a District Magistrate during the progress of an examination of a person charged with a criminal offense; committable before a jury, are not reviewable by the Supreme Court on appeal on points of law. The discretion of a magistrate in committing an accused for trial is not reviewable on appeal.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendant, W. Fernandez, was charged before the District Magistrate of Honolulu with the offense of perjury, which offense is not within the summary jurisdiction of the magistrate but is one for commitment, if in the opinion of the magistrate there is probable cause to believe that a jury would, upon the evidence adduced, convict the accused of the offense with which he is charged, and, if in his opinion the testimony does not warrant commitment for trial, he shall release the prisoner. Sec. 22, Act of 1892, to reorganize the Judiciary.

The Magistrate committed the accused for trial by jury in the Circuit Court, First Circuit. The accused now appeals to the Supreme Court on points of law, and claims that Section 68 of the Judiciary Act authorizes such appeal.

The clause of this section bearing upon this matter reads: "And, further, provided that any appeal solely upon points of law from a decision of a District Magistrate shall be so stated in the notice of appeal, and such appeals upon points of law may be made either to the Circuit Court of the same Circuit, or to the Supreme Court, at the option of the party appealing, and such appeal shall be heard and determined without the intervention of a jury; and the bond shall be the same as herein before provided in the case of waiver of jury."

In the case before us the prosecution had closed its proofs, and a motion was made by counsel for the accused for his discharge on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to warrant a commitment. The motion was resisted by the prosecution and the Magistrate took time to consider it. On the case being brought up again, the prosecution admitted that the evidence was insufficient and asked leave to reopen the case for the addition of further proofs. This was resisted by the accused's counsel, and the leave to reopen was thereafter granted, and further evidence put on. Another motion for discharge was made and overruled and the accused put in his evidence, and counsel renewed his motion for discharge which was overruled and the Magistrate committed the accused for trial, and an appeal was taken to this Court on the points of law, that it was error to reopen the case and that the whole evidence did not warrant the commitment.

The question is now brought for our decision whether a commitment for trial for an offense cognizable before a jury is appealable for alleged errors of law made during the examination.

This question has never been squarely raised heretofore. In *Provisional Government v. Ah Up*, 9 Haw. 164, we held that where a person was charged with an offense within the summary jurisdiction of a Magistrate and a motion was made for his discharge and overruled such decision was not appealable because it was not a final judgment, but was merely interlocutory or provisional.

In *Provisional Government v. Smith*, 9 Haw. 179, we held that where a person charged with an offense cognizable before a jury, demurred to the charge, the overruling of such demurrer is not appealable. And in a civil case, *Brown v. Cavalho*, 9 Haw. 180, we held that there was no appeal from a decision of a District Court overruling a demurrer for rejoinder of parties, no final judgment having been rendered.

None of these cases are exactly parallel with that at bar. But much of the reasoning of the case of *Prov.*

Govt. v. Smith will apply here. We repeat what we said there:

"The proceeding in district courts where a party is charged with an offense cognizable before a jury is not strictly a trial. It is a preliminary examination, somewhat analogous to the proceedings of a grand jury in other jurisdictions. The defendant is not required to plead to the charge, though he often does so. He is not put on his defense, and he may waive the examination altogether, or he may proceed with his defense. All that the statute requires is that the magistrate shall consider whether there is probable cause to believe that a jury would, upon the evidence adduced, convict the accused of the offense of which he is charged." * * * and he must either release the prisoner or commit him for trial at the Circuit Court. There are but these two alternatives, and, in their very nature, there is no appeal from either decision."

We adhere to this view. The conclusion reached by the magistrate, to commit the accused for trial, is not reviewable. His decision to commit is not a final judgment in the case. It is only one stage of it.

Errors of law by the Court either in admitting or refusing evidence during the examination, cannot harm the accused very long. For if the errors of law are vital, and if the defendant should not be held for trial because the evidence does not warrant either a commitment or a conviction, the Attorney General may decline to present an indictment, or the Circuit Judge may decline to find it, or the Presiding Judge may order the jury to acquit the defendant or the jury may acquit. The commitment of the Magistrate is not final.

If, in this case, the defendant's motion for release for insufficiency of evidence had been granted, what would prevent the prosecution from rearresting him and presenting sufficient evidence upon which the magistrate would be warranted to commit him? He could not plead a former acquittal, for the release would only be justified if the evidence then presented warranted it, and on the second examination the only question would be "does the evidence now before the Court warrant commitment?"

It may be said, as was said by defendant's counsel, that if this appeal is not sustained, the defendant would be remediless. But we must remember that the object of an examination for commitment is for the purpose of ascertaining if sufficient evidence can be produced to convince one man, the District Magistrate, that there was "probable cause to believe that conviction would take place before a jury." The fact that a magistrate has so found should not in fact and does not in law, weigh against the defendant when tried by a jury upon the evidence adduced before him and them, and on that evidence only. The magistrate reopened the case in his discretion to let in essential and material evidence and we do not find any abuse of discretion in his so doing, considering the statutory nature of the hearing.

But in expressing this opinion we do not hold that we have any jurisdiction to decide such a question.

The second point made that the whole evidence did not warrant the commitment we decline to discuss. To do this we should be usurping the function of the District Magistrate, the function of the Attorney General in deciding whether an indictment should be presented, and that of the Circuit Judge in considering whether the indictment should be found.

The appeal is dismissed. A. M. Brown for the prosecution; A. G. M. Robertson for the defendant.

Honolulu, July 12, 1895.

Partners in Bishop's Bank.

J. H. Fisher and H. E. Waity have been admitted as partners in the banking business of Bishop & Co., to date from July 1st. Upon what terms the new members of the firm go in is not stated. Mr. Waity is a comparatively new arrival, having come to Honolulu several months ago from Puget Sound, where he was employed in sundry banking institutions. J. H. Fisher, the other newly made banker, has resided in Honolulu several years, during most of the time in the employ of Bishop's bank.

BY AUTHORITY.

Foreign Office Notice.

Official notice having been received that pending the arrival of the Consul-General of France in Hawaii,

M. VIZZAVONA

will discharge the functions of Consul and Commissioner for France; all persons are required to give full faith and credit to all the official acts of M. Vizzavona as Acting Consul and Commissioner aforesaid.

FRANCIS M. HATCH, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Foreign Office, July 14, 1895. 1873 4-4-11

GOODALE ARMSTRONG, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 19, 1895. 1873-3t

GLIMPSES OF BEAUTY LAND.

C. W. Filkins Writes Enthusiastically of the Pacific Paradise.

OFFICERS OF AUSTRALIA PRAISED.

Knights Templars Thoroughly Enjoy Their Excursion to the Islands. Bathing in the Placid Pacific—Sight Seeing and Visits—To Volcano.

C. W. Filkins, who is in charge of the Knights Templars excursion party from Los Angeles, Cal., now on a visit to the islands, writes enthusiastically of the trip to the Riverside, Cal., Press from Honolulu under date of June 23d. After describing the journey from Riverside to Los Angeles and San Francisco, he says:

"At 10 a. m. our good steamship Australia blew her whistle and sounded the "all ashore" gong. Soon the machinery was started and the great propeller began to churn the water into foam. As we moved out there was the usual signaling of love to friends on shore, the waving of handkerchiefs, etc. We were off, at last, on the 2100-mile drive on the public road across the great highway of the Pacific. And right here let me say it was not misnamed Pacific, for after the first day out, during which we made 356 miles, it was one vast sheet of glass. On the second day we began to realize how many passengers were on board, for on the first day few put in an appearance, but your humble servant was on hand for every meal. But later the dining-room was full of jolly pleasure-seekers like ourselves. Such a table as is spread before you on this steamer! Morning, noon and night there was one grand feast. Everything the palate can desire is here to be had, elegantly cooked and served. While speaking of this good ship Australia let me here mention that every officer and man you come in contact with, from Captain Houllette (who is a perfect brick) down to the waiter boys who serve you at your rooms and at table, are each perfect in his capacity. From day to day we rise, take coffee and toast, then a stroll out to the different "farms" which the company have here set to blackberries and strawberries, and gather enough of these delightful fruits for breakfast, and at 8:30 take the regular breakfast. Then we smoke, play whist and talk to the pretty ladies till lunch time. Then whist and visit till dinner. Then whist, wine and visit till bedtime. And thus the time passes until on June 21 (Friday) at about 8:30 a. m. we spy land, and all are then at the steamer's side to get the first view of this much-written-of Beauty Land.

In about a half hour the scene portrayed before one is simply one all-absorbing and delightful, and the scene continues to grow in beauty until we reach the dock. The first view of cultivated land is to the left, and is a sugar cane plantation of some 14,000 acres, the Ewa plantation.

Well, we found upon docking the good ship that friends were on board almost instantly with outstretched hands to receive us, as children of one Almighty Father and members of a common brotherhood. These friends and brothers escorted us to the Hawaiian hotel, where we found that three beautifully furnished cottages adjoining the hotel proper, in some beautifully shaded grounds, had been set apart for our occupancy and comfort. After lunch we took in the business part of the city, and took a look over the place. Generally, we found all kinds of business represented here, as in a smart American city of equal size—good store rooms well filled with all kinds of merchandise, the greater part of which comes from our dear old United States, and prices rule about the same, or a trifle higher.

In the evening the Government band gave us a grand concert in the spacious grounds, which are thickly jetted with incandescent lights in a great variety of colors. The music and surroundings were perfectly lovely.

On Saturday morning we were up early, and, after breakfast, scattered about as our business or inclination dictated. We went to the state house and presented our papers of introduction to various officers of the Government. We were especially well received by President Dole, who welcomed us with no uncertain words of greeting, and also by Judge Henry E. Cooper, who is probably most prominent in Masonry, Captain King, Mr. Mills (U. S. Consul), Mr. Thurston and many others. In fact the day was taken up in making calls.

Now it is Sunday morning, and all are to go to church and listen to the great Mr. MacArthur, of a New York Baptist church. Then, I presume, at about 3 p. m. (having attended church and had lunch, thus administering to both soul and body), we shall all go down to the beach and have a swim in the old Pacific. And now, with the proper amount of sympathy for those of our friends who were coming with us, but did not, I will close with love to all, and will write again after having made the trip to the volcano.

P. S.—I have on the sideboard two pineapples, one half watermelon, coconuts, some fresh tamarinds, alligator pears, mangoes and taro."

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP LINE.

Asloun to Touch at Honolulu En Route to Orient.

The Australia brought a short telegram to Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., saying that the steamer Asloun would arrive at Honolulu on or about August 5th from Portland, Oregon, en route to the Orient, and that the vessel would

be consigned to them. Nothing further is obtainable about the matter, but it is generally believed the new steamer is the pioneer vessel of the Oriental line the Great Northern Railway Company intends operating, and of which mention was made in this paper a short time ago. If this should prove true, island people may well rejoice, for it means sharp competition in passenger and freight rates to and from the Orient and points on Puget Sound, with Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., as distributing centres.

As an evidence of the increasing trade between the United States and Japan and China from northern ports, a dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., of July 8th, says the Northern Pacific Steamship Company has secured the big freight steamship Eskdale to add to its Tacoma-Oriental line, making six steamships it now has on the route. The Eskdale left Yokohama July 2d with 4000 tons of freight for Tacoma. The Strathnevis arrives tomorrow with nearly 6000 tons. Two sailing vessels are on the way from Japan, bringing a total of 4000 tons. It is expected this will be the busiest shipping season Tacoma has ever seen.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Negotiations Completed for Purchase of the Bishop Premises.

High School with Grammar Department—New Quarters in September—Prof. Scott as Principal.

Examination of teachers for grade certificates was held at Fort Street school on Monday and Tuesday, July 8th and 9th. Forty-six candidates were examined, of which number 6 obtained first grade, or three years' certificates, 10 second grade; 7 third grade.

Arrangements have been completed between the Board of Education and trustees of the Bishop estate for the purchase of the Bishop premises on Emma street. The building will be used as a high school, with a grammar department, both to be in charge of Prof. M. M. Scott as principal. The Board hopes to have the new school building ready for occupancy by September 9th. The primary department of the Fort Street school will be continued at that place with the same three teachers, a principal yet to be selected.

Appointment of teachers have been made as follows:

W. O. Crowell, of Kamehameha Normal class, principal of Government school at Hilea, Kau, Hawaii.

D. K. Kanewanui, Kamehameha Normal class, principal at Olowalu, Maui.

Lilinoe Hapai first assistant at Waianae.

J. Lenhart teacher at Lahaina, Maui. F. W. Abbott transferred to be principal at Kaupo, Maui.

Zach McKeague principal at Keokea, Maui.

Pohakimohuewa transferred from Waimanalo to be principal at Wai-
alua, Oahu.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemon at Pahoe-
hoe, Hawaii, vice M. E. Scott, re-
signed, and Florence Scott trans-
ferred to Houlua, Kona, Hawaii.

Miss Julia Perry third assistant at Pohukaina school, vice Miss Annie Perry.

W. B. Starkey transferred from Kaupo, Maui, to Wainiha, Kauai. This is to be made an English school.

Resignation of Miss Lillian Brown as teacher in Fort street school was accepted. The lady is soon to wed.

Miss M. G. Beckwith, the newly appointed drawing teacher from New Jersey, who arrived by the Australia, will begin her duties on September 1st.

Ranch for Sale

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COMPRISING ABOUT

700 Hundred Acres, fee simple, and About 1000 Acres, under long lease From 300 to 400 Head Cattle, And 20 to 30 Horses.

A never failing stream furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

The Ranch affords unusual facilities for farming, cattle and sheep raising and dairying.

There are large areas of good Coffee Land and land suitable for Sugar Cane. There is a large and convenient Dwelling House on the premises in good condition.

Climate cool, healthy and delightful. For further particulars, apply to

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The No. 2 Bullet measures 4½x4½x5½ inches; makes a picture 3½x3½ inches. We can furnish 18 exposure rolls, and with very little care they are as safe to handle in BROAD DAY-LIGHT as the 12 exposure rolls. This is one of the greatest "snaps" that can be picked up as it weighs, loaded for 12 exposures, only 21 ounces.

We have superior FRUIT SYRUPS for our soda fountain. Something better than we ever offered before. Try a glass and keep cool.

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HALL'S COTTAGE PAINTS

Do seem to please our customers a little better than anything ever before brought to the Islands in the line. If you want cheap mixed paints do not call for these as they are made of pure lead, oil and colors, and not of "Long Island dirt" mixed with fish oil. They are cheap though if you wish to take lasting qualities and choice tints into consideration.

Our "NAVY DECK AND FLOOR PAINTS" also take well. These are especially prepared for floors and dry hard in a night.

Now that we have received our big invoice of GARDEN HOSE, and the pumping plant is about to get in its daily work, no one with a home should be without a garden or a nice green lawn. The hose we have is so well and carefully made that a 3-ply hose will last better than 4-ply of other makes, and is lighter to carry about.

CITIZENS GUARD, ATTENTION! A good deal of interest is being taken in Citizens Guard Company's on every island in target practice, and the Hilo Citizens Guard is about to issue a challenge for a 10-man match at 200 yards, with a National Guard of Hawaii Company. They all come to us when they want cartridges or targets, and many are learning to reload their old shells and can thus afford many more rounds per month, per man. We keep in stock the best assortment of loading tools, powder measures, lead lads and moulds. Also the correct thing in way of powder, primers, lead, tin, etc. We have targets, and paper to make targets, and cutters to make pasters, and after you get an outfit from us you will be able to make 5's and 4's right along provided always that you are steady, if not the bromide store is right handy on the opposite corner from us. We also have a few of the best Military Target Rifles made. Scores of 47, 48 and 49 out of 50 made at the Honolulu Rifle Association range weekly prove this. The price is low and every man who enjoys target practice can afford to have one.

Call and satisfy yourself about our stock of all these things and our prices as well.

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A Complete Stock of

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AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware

Rugs and Portieres of all sizes.

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Choicest Meats

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Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

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Bege to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

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—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

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Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

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Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.

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Not Income. 3,075,000
Claims Paid. 113,000,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.

1662-q

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894

\$11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital. \$3,000,000

2—Paid-up Capital. 2,750,000

3—Fire Funds. 687,500 0 6

4—Life and Annuity Funds. 2,410,992 7 3

5—Life and Annuity Funds. 2,672,025 14 11

\$11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch. 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches. 1,859,821 16 9

\$2,900,678 15 4

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from Liability in re spec

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs-

mark. 6,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies

101,650,000

Total. Reichsmarks 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Reichs-

mark. 5,830,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies

85,000,000

Total. Reichsmarks 48,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above

two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are

prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Mer-

chandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also

Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the har-

bor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most

favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.

1356 1y

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - \$3,875,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ld

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

1y

HAMBURG - - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are prepared to

insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick

Buildings, and on Merchandise stored

therein, on the most favorable terms. For par-

ticulars apply at the office of F. A.

SCHAEFER & CO., 1356 1y

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have estab-

WAVE WASHED ISLES OF THE SEA.

Glowing Tribute Paid Hawaii by a Visiting American Attorney.

BEAUTIFUL LAND OF DAY DREAMS.

Government of Infant Republic in the Hands of Conservative, Dignified, Scholarly Men—Republicans All. Schools Under American Management.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an American lawyer, now visiting the islands for the first time, to a friend in the United States, who, by the way, is a Republican member of Congress:

"Prior to my departure from the confines of my native beach, and beyond the jurisdiction of the restless billowy waves of our beautiful flag, we promised we would write to you descriptive of our visual inspection of men and things as we found them here. And now that we are in the midst of and surrounded by the rarest and choicest of God's great handiwork, we feel conscious that no tongue can tell nor pen describe to those who have never visited this Republic, even the faintest idea of all the beauty and grandeur which is visible on every hand. Of course, the same great hand, which star-decks the heavens and paints the cloud fringes with fading sunlight in the beautiful land of our nativity, performs the same matchless service in these beautiful wave-washed isles of the sea—this serenely beautiful land of daylight dreams. Yet there is a matchless splendor surrounding one at every step in one's pathway, which seems to intoxicate the senses and enervate the physical forces. The perfumed breath of the fadest flower, the song of the woodland bird which never seems to sleep, the grand, majestic mountain peaks which pierce the clouds, the variegated hues of the restless ocean which lashes itself into spray upon the shores, the sound of which reminds the hearer of some huge monster taking its breath; the never dying verdure which springs up like an exhalation on every hand, all these and ten thousand items more that could be noted are a few of the things which delight the eye as you walk, more like one entranced in the realms of beautiful dreamland than among real things.

From the moment the gong sounded "All ashore" and the last adieu had been waved to those on board by loved ones left behind, our floating palace swam majestically over the crested waves of the mighty Pacific, neither wavering to the right or to the left, as if conscious of the sacred trust confided to her care and keeping in her long, trackless march to this infant Republic. On the sixth day, after an uneventful voyage, she landed her precious cargo of human freight on the shores of the land of eternal springtime, where dwell hosts of the most hospitable and kind hearted people to be found anywhere under God's beautiful sunlight.

The view presented as we were nearing the port is one never to be forgotten while reason retains its sway or life shall last. Lining the shore were thousands of up-turned faces and sparkling eyes, out of each of which came the silent, kindly native greeting "Aloha," which is a remnant of an old, cordial and good-natured custom and which is sweetly defined to mean "My love to you," and which is given to any one with a kindly smile on all occasions—whether on arrival or departure, whether it be acquaintance or stranger. The word seems to have many significations, such as love, friendship, welcome, remembrance and other touchingly sweet and gentle terms.

On landing we felt the hearty clasp of the hands of men through whose veins course the true, pure blood of the educated, refined and dignified American gentleman, who bade us welcome with a gracious and gentle earnestness which made one feel that the annihilation of space by the inventive genius of this century has indeed made the world one common brotherhood of man, with a common fellowship in God.

After several days of rest and refreshments at the hotel, and, after the earth and sea had ceased to move together so we could walk without danger of being run in for having imbibed too freely of the surrounding beauties, we presented letters to several of the Cabinet ministers, who, in turn, presented us to President Dole, the Supreme Court, the new envoy to Washington, Hon. W. R. Castle, and the members of the Senate and House of Congress, now holding their first session, from each and all of whom we received a cordial and generous welcome. We send you, under separate cover, copies of the Constitution and reports of the several heads of departments, which will speak for themselves.

This government is in the hands of conservative, dignified, scholarly men, who, aside from generous, natural endowments, were fully equipped by Yale, Harvard, Bowdoin and Ann Arbor for the arduous duties of life that have since been assigned them. They are republicans, for the good of the Republic. They are fearless and tireless, yet conscientious, conservative and dignified.

The press of the Republic is strong and fearless in the advocacy of correct principles, and, as a rule, ably edited. The schools are in the hands and under the management of men from American colleges. The army (equal in number to an American regiment) is under the command of an American officer from West Point. I shall speak more in detail later on."

He Got Pear Seeds and Bricks.

As a result of Commissioner Marsden's article in yesterday's ADVERTISER, asking for alligator pear seeds, a number were received

at the Bureau of Agriculture during the day. A neatly wrapped package was delivered to the genial Commissioner by a hackman, which, upon examination, contained two small seeds and several pieces of broken brick. The package was sent by a well known practical joker, but Marsden didn't pay the hackman.

SAVE PEAR SEEDS.

Commissioner Marsden Offers Inducements to Grow Alligator Pear.

MR. EDITOR:—I would respectfully ask space in your valuable paper for the following few remarks. During the last twelve months there has been distributed from the Government nursery on King street over 1000 young alligator, or avocado pear trees. These trees have been given to the public free of charge. We have been enabled to do this principally by the kindness of a gentleman residing on one of the other islands, who, each week during pear season, sent boxes of the seed to the Government nursery. These seeds were propagated at the Government nursery and the young trees given to the people of Honolulu; not one of the trees going to the other islands, owing to the regulation to prevent the spread of blights and pests.

Now, it is quite evident that notwithstanding all the planting of late years there is not enough of this fine fruit grown to supply the local market. Were the supply ample, a good market could be obtained in California for all the surplus pears for many years to come. It is the desire of the Bureau of Agriculture to encourage as much as possible the planting of these valuable trees; this can best be done by furnishing free of cost the young trees to any one who will plant and care for them. In order to do this we must have seeds from which to raise the young trees, and I would respectfully ask the public to bear this in mind while enjoying this king of fruits. Every seed will, if properly planted and cared for, produce in three or four years a bearing tree.

Therefore, save all the seeds, and if you do not intend to plant them yourself, send them to the Bureau of Agriculture at the Judiciary building, or to the Government nursery on King street, where they will be carefully propagated and in due time the young trees will be given to any one who may apply for them. Pear seeds from the other islands will be gladly received and all freights paid by the Bureau of Agriculture.

J. MARSDEN,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.
Honolulu, July 13th.

BANANA FLOUR.

Likely to Develop Into a Very Important Industry.

A good deal of attention has been drawn of late to the use of the banana as a source of flour or meal, and though such an application is by no means new, or the discovery modern, it seems not at all unlikely that banana flour is an article that has a prospect of great development in the near future. Wherever the banana or plantain thrives, the fruits, when dry, are converted into meal, and used for making cakes, puddings, and for various other uses in cookery. An effort is being made to establish a factory for the manufacture of banana meal.

As to the use of banana flour for brewing purposes, Mr. Kahike, one of the best known manufacturers of yeast in Germany, writes in this connection: "Banana flour, without doubt, from its richness in starch and its good flavor, is particularly suitable for the manufacture of yeast. This flour is easily rendered saccharine. The yeast obtained by adding banana flour to the other ingredients has a good color, all the requisite properties of an excellent class of yeast, and more over keeps well. The alcohol obtained from it leaves nothing to be desired, so that this flour may be introduced as an article of commerce, and employed without any special preparation. Satisfactory experiments have also been made in some breweries, where 20 per cent. of malt has been replaced by the flakes and flour of bananas. The flavor of beer was not altered, and the quantity of liquid was increased, and the malt was replaced by a less expensive substance. Experiments are being made in which the proportion of banana flour is increased."—Ex.

"We had an epidemic of dysentery in this vicinity last summer," says Samuel S. Pollock, of Briceland, Cal. "I was taken with it and suffered severely until some one called my attention to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I procured a bottle and felt better after the first dose. Before one half of the bottle had been used I was well. I recommended it to my friends and their experience was the same. We all unite in saying it is the best." For sale by all medical dealers. BROWN, SMITH & CO., Agents.

CHOLERA RAGING IN ORIENT.

Japanese Soldiers to Receive Pension for Chinese War Service.

CHINA IS REDUCING EXPENSES.

Presence of Troops Necessary to Keep Order in Formosa—Collision of Transports—Russian Minister Called as Adviser to Queen of Korea.

Japan.

The British squadron sailed for Hakodate on the 8th inst.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Yokohama with the usual fetes.

Cholera is still spreading and making its appearance in fresh localities.

There have been inundations in several parts of the country, owing to heavy rains.

There is not much doing in imports, but in new silk prices are higher, and there is a large business in tea.

Late advices received from Korea state that the Queen has summoned the Russian Minister and his wife to court as court advisers.

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon on July 3d 223 cases and 49 deaths from cholera were reported throughout the empire, and 162 cases and 56 deaths in the subsequent twenty-four hours.

The government is reported to have decided to grant to each soldier, who took part in the expedition to China, a sum not less than fifteen yen to compensate them in some sense for the hardships they underwent.

A colored seaman of the U. S. S. Yorktown, who recently stabbed a Japanese to death in Nagasaki, has been tried in the U. S. Consulate there and found guilty of committing murder. The prisoner, however, appealed against the decision.

Affairs are quiet in Japan, except for the activity shown by the police in the suppression of anti-ministerial movements, and a number of politicians were recently fined for holding a meeting, which was said to be the formation of a new political association, without the permission of the police.

The Japanese losses in the late war up to May 8th last, the day on which peace was restored, are put at 2693 who were killed in the field or succumbed to sickness. Of this number 736 were killed in the field, 228 died from wounds, 1658 died from sickness, 46 died from accident or suicide, and 25 are missing.

Though the Formosan natives are generally very mild, and willingly submit to the Japanese authorities, the rebels are much more obstinate than the Chinese troops on the mainland, and repeatedly attempt to cut the military telegraph wire or to attack the commissariat quarters. Whenever two or three such rebels assemble they immediately cause a disturbance. This is a great contrast to what occurred in Manchuria, and the Japanese are, therefore, under the necessity of stationing their troops here and there in various localities. Added to this, the attacks on the rebels are not so easy as in Manchuria, owing to the bad roads. Besides, cholera is constantly threatening. The attacks of heat, rain and poisonous insects are no less formidable, and the sufferings of the Japanese troops are quite beyond the imagination of those at home.

Telegrams to the Tokio papers report that the transport *Moji Maru*, from China, on June 28th collided with the steamer *Toyo Maru*, which was lying at anchor. The *Moji Maru* had on board 8 officers, 254 non-commissioned officers and men of the army, in addition to 44 army coolies and 163 horses. The *Moji* is said to have dropped her anchor, but to have been carried by the tide across the bows of the *Toyo*, receiving serious damage on the port side, a hole being made in the neighborhood of the fourth after hold, extending from the deck downward, some five feet wide at the top to six inches at the bottom, breaking four or five plates. The stern part of the *Moji* went down till the upper deck was under water, the bows being above the water. The passengers and crew were saved by vessels which came to their rescue, but fifty-eight of the horses on board were drowned and six guns went to the bottom. An official report furnished to the War Department states that the vessel will not sink any farther and that the guns can be recovered. The depth of water where the accident occurred is said to be six or seven fathoms at low tide.

China.

Owing to the destruction of the best portion of the Chinese navy, the new Viceroy Tan Chung Lin, in order to cut down expenses, has ordered the closing of the Whampoa Naval School at Canton and the dismissal of the scholars. The school will be re-opened when China's navy has been re-organized and more junior officers are required, a most short sighted policy and in keeping with the anti-foreign Hunan party of which the new Viceroy is a chief.

The Shanghai mandarins have received instructions from Foochow high provincial authorities to search any steamers coming to Shanghai from the South that carried coffins in them. The supposition was that the money secured during the recent looting of the Provincial Treasury at Taipei was being sent up here in coffins by the plunderers.

The Chinese at Peking are much alarmed at a rumor that Japan is commencing the work of fortifying the Liaotung Peninsula. The French influence at Peking is gradually increasing, whilst that of the British is devoid of life. The objection to the Russian loan appears to be only a temporary one.

The man who doesn't advertise in summer is like the man who does not sprinkle his lawn in dry weather.



BOXER STEVE O'DONNELL.
One of the best second rate heavy weight boxers in the country is Steve O'Donnell, the Australian who officiates as Champion Cribbet's sparring partner. He recently whipped the veteran Kilmartin with ease and is a hard hitter. He has a hard hitting Irish champion. O'Donnell believes he can beat any of the champions.

PURE. HEALTHFUL. REFRESHING. AGREEABLE

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

AT ALL HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHOLESALE:

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., HONOLULU.



WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGES POT.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or streakiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FAIR. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.
28 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.
For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu.
Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY President.

Assets December 31st, 1894: \$204,638,783 96

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

G. WEST,

Commissioner - Merchant

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description Including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY

AND

WHITE WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Felloes, Bent Rims from 1 to 2 1/2 inches, Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double-trees, Single-trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes;

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trimmers' Materials

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc. with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices. All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK,

Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets.
Telephone No. 850. 2478

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia.

Sulphate of Potash,

Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures

to any Analyses. Always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

1654-5m

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS,

HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL

Merchandise

The HELEN BREWER brought us a large shipment of Goods among which will be found a

General and Complete Line

—OF—

Agricultural

Implements

AND TOOLS.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE,

INCLUDING

Lawn Mowers, Hay Cutters,

Cow Bells, Family Grind Stones,

Vices, Rope, Manila and Sisal;

Churns, Cart Axles

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Store Trucks,

Staples, Belting, Fairbank Scales,

Wooden Washboards, Refrigerators,

MEAT - CUTTERS!

Ice Cream Freezers,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NOTICE.

Pearl Oil delivered to any part of the city at \$2.40 per case, c. o. d.

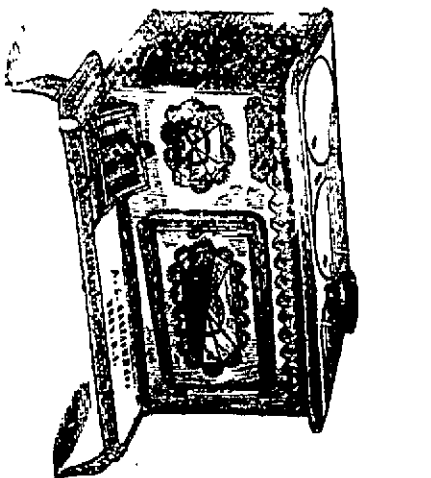
CASTLE & COOKE, L'd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

House Keeping Goods

—AND—

Kitchen Utensils,

AGATE WARE, RUBBER HOSE

PUMPS, ETC., ETC.,

Plumbing, Tin, Copper

—AND—

Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND - BLOCK

KING STREET.

Castle & Cooke L'd.

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INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Also Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

